United Nations A/65/L.3

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 October 2010
English
Original: English, French and Spanish

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 41
Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Cuba: draft resolution

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the Heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as "the Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of regulations of the kind referred to above,

Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 October 1998, 54/21 of 9 November 1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000, 56/9 of 27 November 2001, 57/11 of

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12 November 2002, 58/7 of 4 November 2003, 59/11 of 28 October 2004, 60/12 of 8 November 2005, 61/11 of 8 November 2006, 62/3 of 30 October 2007, 63/7 of 29 October 2008 and 64/6 of 28 October 2009,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7 and 64/6, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 64/6;[1]

2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

[1] A/65/83.

United Nations A/65/L.3*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 October 2010
English
Original: English, French and Spanish

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 41
Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Cuba: draft resolution

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

The General Assembly,

Determined to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming, among other principles, the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs and freedom of international trade and navigation, which are also enshrined in many international legal instruments,

Recalling the statements of the Heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate the unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one State against another that affect the free flow of international trade,

Concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as "the Helms-Burton Act", the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

Taking note of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and Governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of measures of the kind referred to above,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 14 October 2010.

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Recalling its resolutions 47/19 of 24 November 1992, 48/16 of 3 November 1993, 49/9 of 26 October 1994, 50/10 of 2 November 1995, 51/17 of 12 November 1996, 52/10 of 5 November 1997, 53/4 of 14 October 1998, 54/21 of 9 November 1999, 55/20 of 9 November 2000, 56/9 of 27 November 2001, 57/11 of 12 November 2002, 58/7 of 4 November 2003, 59/11 of 28 October 2004, 60/12 of 8 November 2005, 61/11 of 8 November 2006, 62/3 of 30 October 2007, 63/7 of 29 October 2008 and 64/6 of 28 October 2009,

Concerned that, since the adoption of its resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7 and 64/6, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also about the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 64/6;[1]

2. *Reiterates its call upon* all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

3. *Once again urges* States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba".

[1] A/65/83.

United Nations A/65/L.4

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 11
Sport for peace and development

Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/5 of 3 November 2003, 59/10 of 27 October 2004, its decision to proclaim 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education, to strengthen sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, and its resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005, 60/9 of 3 November 2005, 61/10 of 3 November 2006, 62/271 of 23 July 2008 and 63/135 of 11 December 2008,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for development and peace: strengthening the partnerships",[1] which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by States Members of the United Nations, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Acknowledging the major role of Member States and the United Nations system in promoting human development through sport and physical education, through its country programmes,

Recognizing the potential of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport has the potential, as declared in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] to foster peace and development and to contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social

[1] A/65/270.
[2] See resolution 60/1.

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inclusion and health at the local, national and international levels, as declared in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[1]

Recognizing also the need to strengthen and further coordinate efforts, including multi-stakeholder partnerships, at all levels to maximize the potential of sport for contributing to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and national peacebuilding priorities,

Recalling its resolution 64/3 of 19 October 2009, in which the International Olympic Committee was invited to participate in the sessions and work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer,

Acknowledging the opportunities provided by the XXI Olympic Winter Games and the X Paralympic Winter Games, held in Vancouver, Canada, for education, understanding, peace, harmony and tolerance among and between peoples and civilizations, and the opportunities provided by the inaugural 2010 Youth Olympic Games, held in Singapore, to inspire the youth of the world to embrace, embody and express the Olympic values, as reflected in resolution 64/4 of 19 October 2009 relating to the Olympic Truce,

Acknowledging also the opportunities for development and social cohesion provided by the 2010 International Federation of Association Football World Cup in South Africa, as reflected in resolution 64/5 of 19 October 2009,

Recalling article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2] outlining a child's right to play and leisure, and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[3] stressing the promotion of physical, mental and emotional health through play and sports,

Recalling also article 30 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[4] outlining the right of persons with disabilities to take part on an equal basis with others in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport,

Recognizing the important role played by the International Convention against Doping in Sport[5] in harmonizing the actions taken by Governments in the fight against doping in sport, which are complementary to those undertaken by the sporting movement under the World Anti-Doping Code,

Acknowledging the recommendations contained in the final report of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group entitled "Harnessing the power of sport for development and peace: recommendations to Governments", and encouraging Member States to implement the recommendations,

Recognizing the need for indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards to assist Governments to enable the consolidation of sport in cross-cutting development strategies and the incorporation of sport and physical education

[1] See resolution 65/1.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[3] See resolution S-27/2, annex.

[4] Resolution 61/106, annex I.

[5] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-third Session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005*, vol. 1: *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 14.

in international, regional and national development policies and programmes, as laid out in the final report of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group,

Welcoming resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, by which the Assembly established the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN Women, and the opportunities it provides for the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women, including in and through sport,

1. *Appreciates* the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, supported by the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace, on issues relating to sport for development and peace within the United Nations system and beyond;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts undertaken by the newly mandated Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, which gathered for its inaugural plenary session and the commencement of the substantive work of the first thematic working group on sport and child and youth development;

3. *Invites* Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, including its peacekeeping missions and integrated peacebuilding missions, sport-related organizations, federations and associations, athletes, the media, civil society and the private sector to collaborate with the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace to promote greater awareness and action to foster peace and accelerate the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals through sport-based initiatives and promote the integration of sport for development and peace in the development agenda, by working along the following principles, adapted from the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace, contained in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session,[8] and reaffirmed in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session:[1]

(a) Global framework for sport for development and peace: further develop a framework to strengthen a common vision, define priorities and further raise awareness to promote and mainstream policies on sport for development and peace that are easily replicable;

(b) Policy development: promote and support the integration and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies;

(c) Resource mobilization: promote innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements at all levels, including the engagement of sport organizations, civil society, athletes and the private sector;

(d) Evidence of impact: promote and facilitate common evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards;

4. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to designate a focal point for sport for development and peace within their Governments;

[8] See A/61/373.

5. *Also encourages* Member States to provide institutional structures, appropriate quality standards, policies and competencies and promote academic research and expertise in the field to enable ongoing training, capacity-building and education of physical education teachers, coaches and community leaders in sport for development and peace programmes;

6. *Emphasizes and encourages* the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons; prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse; empower girls and women; foster the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities; and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding;

7. *Encourages* the stakeholders mentioned in paragraph 3, and in particular the organizers of mass sport events, to use and leverage such events to promote and support sport for development and peace initiatives and to strengthen existing and build new partnerships, coordinate common strategies, policies and programmes and increase coherence and synergies, while raising awareness at the local, national, regional and global levels;

8. *Invites* Member States and international sport organizations to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in their capacity-building efforts in sport and physical education, by providing national experiences and best practices, as well as financial, technical and logistic resources for the development of sport programmes;

9. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4] the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[5] and the International Convention against Doping in Sport;[6]

10. *Invites* the international community to provide voluntary contributions to and to enter into innovative partnerships with the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group;

11. *Invites* Member States to join and support the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, so as to enable it to continue its work on all envisaged themes, including sport and gender, sport and persons with disabilities, sport and health, and sport and peace;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, including progress made by Member States towards implementation of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group policy recommendations and on the functioning of the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, and to present an updated action plan on sport for development and peace.

United Nations A/65/L.4/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 11
Sport for peace and development

Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Eritrea, Finland, France, Grenada, Haiti, Hungary, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Togo and Zambia

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United Nations A/65/L.5

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 15
Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Turkey: draft resolution

World Interfaith Harmony Week

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/243 of 13 September 1999 on the declaration and programme of action relating to a culture of peace, 57/6 of 4 November 2002 concerning the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, 58/128 of 19 December 2003 on the promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and cooperation, 60/4 of 20 October 2005 on a global agenda for dialogue among civilizations, 64/14 of 10 November 2009 on the Alliance of Civilizations, 64/81 of 7 December 2009 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace and 64/164 of 18 December 2009 on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recognizing the imperative need for dialogue among different faiths and religions in enhancing mutual understanding, harmony and cooperation among people,

Recalling with appreciation various global, regional and subregional initiatives on mutual understanding and interfaith harmony including the Tripartite Forum on Interfaith Cooperation for Peace, and the initiative "A Common Word",

Recognizing that the moral imperatives of all religions, convictions and beliefs call for peace, tolerance and mutual understanding,

1. *Reaffirms* that mutual understanding and interreligious dialogue constitute important dimensions of a culture of peace;

2. *Proclaims* the first week of February of every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs;

3. *Encourages* all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week, based on love of

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God and love of one's neighbour or on love of the good and love of one's neighbour, each according to their own religious traditions or convictions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/65/L.5/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 October 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 15
Culture of peace

Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Turkey: draft resolution

World Interfaith Harmony Week

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius, Morocco, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Suriname, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Yemen

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